

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11TH, 1893.

NUMBER 15

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Caixa do Correio, 291.

From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, March 3.

THE NEW QUARANTINE REGU-
LATIONS.

Washington, March 2, 1893.—The Secretary of
the Treasury promulgated to-day the new quarantine regulations, framed in accordance with the
Quarantine Act of February 15th, 1893. The regulations call attention to some old statutes and
requirements, and present a full and careful form
for bills of health issued to vessels bringing passengers
to this country; methods of disinfection of
goods are fully set forth, and the following regulations
are to be enforced upon passengers:

1. Prior to sailing from ports infected with
cholera, each passenger of the cabin class should
produce satisfactory evidence as to his exact place
of abode during the four days immediately preceding
embarkation, and if it appears that he or his
baggage has been exposed to contagion, said
passenger should be detained such length of time
as shall be deemed necessary by the inspecting
officer, and the baggage should be disinfected.
When practicable passengers should not ship from
infected ports, but in cases where it is impracticable
to do otherwise, the hand baggage of steerage passengers
will be limited to necessary articles of
apparel and bedding, and must be disinfected by
steam at 102 degrees C., for thirty minutes. Boots,
shoes, hats, caps, gloves and articles of leather
which are injured by heat should be disinfected by
2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid—all the articles
to be submerged—or by bichloride of mercury
(1 to 800).

2. Steerage passengers, namely, those occupying
apartments other than first or second cabin,
from any port or place where cholera may be pre-
valing, should be detained four days under medical
observation in specially designated barracks or
houses set aside for their exclusive use. Pure
water and wholesome food of a character satisfac-
tory to the medical officer should be supplied to
persons so detained. Steerage passengers should
be bathed immediately upon the commencement
of the four days' observation, and provided with
disinfected clothing, the clothing removed should be
disinfected by exposure to steam 102 degrees C.
for thirty minutes.

3. Should cholera break out in the barracks or
houses in which the passengers are undergoing the
four days' observation, no passenger from said
houses or barracks should embark until seven days
or longer after the conclusion of the last case, and
not until such measures have been taken as to insure
freedom from contagion of the remainder.
The rules prescribing the disinfection of the baggage
and personal effects of passengers and crew coming
from cholera infected ports should also be observed
with regard to passengers and crew coming from
ports and places where plague, yellow fever, typhus
fever or small-pox are prevailing in an epidemic
form. Passengers and crews, merchandise and
baggage prior to shipment at a non-infected port,
but coming from an infected locality, should be
subject to the same restrictions as are imposed in
an infected port.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the *Associação Comercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11th, 1893.

In view of the recent disclosures in regard to the Buenos Aires sanitary board, and of the enormous prejudices which this country and shippers in general are compelled to endure on account of the quarantines imposed at that port, the Brazilian government should at once take steps to secure some international control over this question. The day is not far distant when quarantines will surely be made subject to such control, and every nation will be made responsible for its execution. Most questions affecting international trade and travel are now subject to well defined laws and regulations, so that no individual can be deprived of his personal and property rights without recourse to diplomatic interference in his behalf. Quarantine abuse is now the most important question in that category which is left unprotected, and Brazil will be doing an immense service to the commercial world if she insists on an international convention for its regulation. It is not only Uruguay and Argentina which are enforcing vexatious and unnecessary quarantines, but nations in every part of the world are doing the same thing. Brazil, however, has a specific grievance and might very well take the initiative, confident of the support of those commercial nations which have outgrown the fears and mercenary motives which so often underlie the imposition of quarantine restrictions. As the coming summer in Europe promises to develop cholera at many points, there should be no time lost in securing united action on this most important question.

It is idle, perhaps, to discuss questions of policy which have been definitely settled, but at the same time it is, in our opinion, a duty to call attention to a peril whether it is included in such a policy or not. The resolution of the government to undertake further railway guarantees, or, what is precisely the same thing, to guarantee interest on loans raised for extensions, is a mistake which never should have been made. With its costly experience in that line the government should not have repeated the blunder. But, having resolved upon such a course, it should have been very careful to grant its aid only to enterprises which offer unquestioned guarantees of immediate development and success. Having made a mistake in its general policy, the government should have been very careful not to blunder in its special application. In this respect, we feel obliged to say, the government has again failed. The first loan secured under this arrangement is one for £3,710,000 at 5 per cent. on an issuing price of 80 for the Oeste de Minas railway. The road will therefore receive £2,968,000, from which expenses must be deducted, on which it will have to pay about 6 1/4 per cent. interest. As this line is to be extended into a sparsely settled and unprogressive territory, its increase of traffic is very problematical; in fact, we very much doubt whether it will for many years to come earn even its running expenses. It laps no region of exceptional fertility, nor is there the slightest tendency toward the migration of agriculturists in that direction. Cattle-raising on a limited scale is the one industry on which calculations can be made, and this, under existing conditions, is too uncertain for the risks assumed in this loan. Then, too, the road is dependent upon the Central for an outlet to the seaboard, and

this, judging from the experience of the last two years, is very likely to obstruct traffic with the far interior, rather than to encourage it. Under these conditions, the chances are that the government will be obliged to assume the entire interest on this loan for many years to come, which at 19\$ to the pound sterling means about 3,524,500\$ per annum. Can the government afford to do this? In the present financial condition of the country, has the government any right to assume such an obligation?

It seems more than probable that the present government has resolved upon a large and costly increase to its navy, the statement being current that the construction of not less than twelve new vessels will be advocated by the minister of marine. Two new cruisers have only just arrived here from Europe, another one is nearly completed, and still another is under construction in this port at a fabulous expense. What is the need of all this naval force? Is Brazil preparing for war, or is she in any serious danger, that such warlike preparations are necessary? At the present moment Brazil is settling her only dispute with Argentina by arbitration, and so far as we are informed there is no other question at issue serious enough to warrant the fear that an appeal to arms will be necessary. She has a purely military administration, however, and it evidently wants to see the whole country made subservient to the army and navy. The Brazilian people must therefore furnish the means to buy more ships, more cannon, more rifles and more ammunition, and they must tax themselves still further to support about double the force that was maintained under the empire. All this means increased indebtedness, increased taxation and a hopeless abasement of the civilian before the military element. The only refuge is in bankruptcy, and this, in our opinion, will be unavoidable if this insane policy is pursued much further. If this is what is meant by republicanism, then the people will some day be forced to count the costs and to ask themselves if the change has been for their advantage.

AFFAIRS in Rio Grande have shown no marked change during the past week. The national forces have been quiet and the "patriot" or state forces have been doing little beyond ineffectual marching from one point to another. Owing to contradictory and untrustworthy telegrams, it is most difficult to determine the actual situation. The national forces under General Teles are still at Bagé, apparently crippled by illness and insufficient equipment. The state forces in the west under General Hypólito, Lima and Pinheiro Machado, which were supposed to be marching on Alegrete, have apparently returned to Uruguayana and its vicinity, for the purpose of preventing an attack on that important place. A telegram published this morning says that Pinheiro Machado is encamped on the Rio Ibicuí awaiting arms and horses. The federalists, it is said, are now within six leagues of Uruguayana, at the Barra do Rio Quaray, where they are receiving arms. The capture of the frontier town of Quaray has been confirmed, which was effected without a fight. The place appears to have been made a base for the federalist division operating in western Rio Grande, which has been placed under the command of Col. Oliveira Salgado, an experienced army officer who has just thrown up his commission in the army in order to join the revolutionaries. The news from General Tavares' forces near Livramento have been destitute of interest lately, the purpose of that commander evidently being to keep as large garrisons of national troops as possible at Bagé and Livramento. A telegram in the *Gazeta de Notícias* this morning, however, says that troops have been called from Bagé and Pelotas to Porto Alegre to repress disorders in the German and Italian colonies. This implies that Castilhos has been trying to force the colonists to fight for him, and that they have refused. If this supposition is correct it means very serious trouble for Julio de Castilhos. The Germans especially are trying to avoid taking part in the struggle, but if they are forced to do so by the press-gang, it will not be on the side of the present state government. Many of these colonists have had a thorough military training in Germany, and they are all good marksmen. They are foes therefore which Julio de Castilhos can not afford to force into the field.

The continued attacks which the *Pritz* is making on the English banks has at last reached a stage which demands serious consideration. As long as our contemporary confined himself to aimless twaddle about exchange, these attacks were worthy of nothing more than the ridicule which their ignorance of the subject aroused, but when he steps down to the level of the demagogue in order to tell the people that these banks are responsible for the enhanced costs of living and for the "grievous situation of the working classes," it is time to call a halt. The *Pritz* is welcome to his opinion, no matter how absurd and unfounded it may be, but he has no right to use language calculated to incite popular violence against others. Should the populace be led to believe that their sufferings are due to the exchange manipulations of two or three foreign banks—as it ignorance of the subject renders possible—it might in a moment of excitement be led to attack them and to do an irreparable amount of injury. And if the *Pritz* editor will reflect for one brief moment, he must see that such an act of violence can not fail to do incalculable harm to the country. The man who pandered to the passions of the mob, is playing with a dangerous element of destruction and discredit. It is, of course, risibly absurd to claim that a few banks engaged in legitimate operations of exchange and discount can have such an influence on the costs of products and the condition of affairs in the country. But the mob will not understand this; it never does. It feels the pangs of hunger and the pressure of poverty, and it is ready to strike at whatever may seem to be the cause. If the *Pritz* wants a "reign of terror" here in Rio de Janeiro, it will not be very difficult to obtain it, but he should not forget that those who evoke it will surely be among its earliest victims. If our contemporary really desires to find the causes for this depression in exchange, for these so-called high prices and for the "grievous situation of the working classes," we would recommend him to look a little further. He will find much food for reflection in the financial decrees of the provisional government which are the principal causes of the depreciation of the currency and the speculations which followed. Then let him study the wild speculations which followed, the waste of capital, the fraudulent organization of companies and the dishonest absorption of investments by unscrupulous, dishonest speculators. From these fruitful subjects he will probably find some of the prime causes for this depression in exchange and for the consequent increase in the costs of living. If he will consider that a man coming here with gold in his pocket can live quite as cheaply as before, he may then understand that depreciated currency is after all, the source of the evil of what he calls high prices. It is fashionable with some writers to treat exchange as the cause of every financial and business trouble, forgetting that exchange itself is dependent upon the current balance of payments arising from the commercial movements of the market, and, lastly, upon the manipulations of outside speculators. The amount of paper currency employed in purchasing exchange also depends upon the value of that currency. When it is depreciated, it of course requires a much larger amount than before. Our contemporary should think of these things before accusing the banks of conspiring against the welfare of the country, and he should also remember that they are as much interested in the prosperity of the country as any Brazilian possibly can be, for upon such prosperity depends the regularity of their business operations and the safety of their investments.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The February passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered 807, and the deportees 595.

The Argentine government has opened negotiations with the *Calamaro* revolutionaries for the purpose of settling the conflict in that province.

The *Montevideo Times* denounces the demonization of Brazilian silver as a dishonest trick. Estimating the circulation of this silver at 1 million dollars, one colleague, on the 30th ult., says: "We learn that only 50 to 55 cents is being offered for the Brazilian dollar, this heavy depreciation being due to the large amount so suddenly and unexpectedly thrown into circulation. This makes the matter still more serious, and the loss to the market will thus be little short of half a million dollars." The government has thus robbing the market of a larger sum than the value of the silver received on Tuesday or than the entire profit it expects to make from the operation!"

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that the revolutionists in Paraná are committing the greatest atrocities. They recently attacked a passenger train for purposes of robbery, several persons being killed and wounded. It is said that the national government will use military force to suppress this revolution.

—A free and independent election was held on Sunday in the province of Buenos Aires. In some places the men went to the polling stations, and yet in the electoral returns every voter appeared as polled. There is a *terremoto* and indecision about this mode of election which is sublime. At Olavarria a few voters interpreted indecision in its English sense and went to vote, but they were shot at and suddenly retired. Well might an Oriental say that the English system of electoral representation might suit a *watertight* country like Inglaterra, but not suit an enlightened Spanish-American republic. —*Sport and Pastime*, March 29.

—The first decision on the series of cases before the Supreme Federal Court, upon the guia tax, is intensely disquieting to farmers, merchants, and all interested in the welfare of this province. The almost inevitable consequence of the taxation of the colonist will be a cessation in the flow of immigration, and we may again see hundreds of Italians with *cattive* on their shoulders making their way to the railway stations to abandon the province, as we did during the crisis when so many left for the Brazils. The profits on wheat growing are not far from a vanishing point now, and an impost of 10 cents on every *minato* threshed is a most serious cut on the farmer's pocket. —Rosario correspondence *Times of Argentina*.

—The members of the police force on both sides of the Plate are about on an equality as regards their abilities. The other day in Montevideo, one intelligent "vigilante" marched an Englishman to the police-station, and when asked by the commissary the nature of the *crime* committed, this promising policeman replied that there was no *fault* committed, but as he was new to the service, he had taken him into custody to "get his hand in." Our countryman was instantly released with just as many apologies on the part of the officer. Here in Rosario, unfortunately the commissaries are not so enlightened, and seize on every pretext, no matter how unwaranted or trivial, to extract a fine out of the innocent victim. —*Argentine News*.

—The Rosario authorities have novel methods for clearing the prisons of all the banditti, cut-throats, murderers, and such-like ill with which they are filled. It would appear that the provincial hatching is simply and solely recruited from men taken out of prison for that effect, and who have only to state their willingness to serve for two years at fourteen dollars a month to have the prison doors opened to them. No wonder crime is on the increase throughout the province of Santa Fé. These men enlist for a few weeks and desert as soon as they possibly can, forming themselves into bands of banditti who prowl the colonies committing atrocities on all sides. Even the police in Rosario are recruited from the same source, and men who might be in the line are at the present day entranced with the safe keeping of the Rosarios. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—In the arbitration between the Argentine government and the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway the award has been entirely in favor of the company. It explicitly declares that the guarantee must be paid in full half-yearly, without any deduction, even if the company should not have paid over the half of the net proceeds. At the same time it is declared that these proceeds should be paid over half-yearly, but first is allowed when the payments on either side are overdue. No matter what the Argentine government may have with the company, the obligation to pay the guarantee money remains, and must be carried into effect. This is a complete and welcome vindication of the rights of the Argentine guaranteed railways, and, as the award is made by a tribunal which could not be considered prejudiced against the government, the decision may have a very salutary effect. —*Financial Times*, London, March 15th.

—It is only some six weeks since the whole city was shocked by the murder of the Frenchman Angerat through the bumptious of a police agent who refused to allow him to be received when taken out of the water in a drowning state. We now have to regard an equally fatal result. On Tuesday afternoon an old man named Magalhães was bathing in the *América* baths, on the south east, when he was seized with cramp and sank. Some other bathers took him out of the water, insensible, and Sr. Angerat had commenced to apply resuscitative, when an assassin dressed as a police man entered and refused to allow the body to be touched until the arrival of the police doctor. When the latter came, the poor old man was already dead. Magalhães was an Oriental, aged 67, without family. It is true that all the civilized residents of the city made a forcible protest against this inexplicable leniency on the part of the police, only mafiosi of the bloodthirsty savages of Central Africa. —*Montevideo Times*, March 23.

—The following extract from a protest to the Argentine government contains important information regarding *Tierra del Fuego*. It is satisfactory to note that it led to the dismissal of the Argentine governor of that territory:—"In the Chilian territory of Magallanes, in *Tierra del Fuego*, the population has trebled in two years. In 1890 it had 2,000 settlers and 350,000 head of sheep and cattle, and in 1892 these figures had risen respectively to 6,000 and 500,000. In the Argentine part of *Tierra del Fuego*, which is much finer land for sheep, there is not a single one to be seen, and there are no settlers, owing to the bad government and want of security for property and life. In 1891 there were six establishments or settlements, one belonging to the Rev. Mr. Brydges and five to Mr. Pupper; now there are only two left, one each for these two gentlemen; the other four were sacked and destroyed by marauders. On the Falkland Islands, which export £130,000 worth of wool yearly, there is not room for another sheep; and with proper, honest government the Argentine part of *Tierra del Fuego* would go ahead quite as fast as the Chilian."

April 11th, 1893.

—We have not yet heard the last of the enormous wheat tax. Our Rosario exchanges state that the columnists have sworn not to pay the tax and to resist doing so by every means in their power. Small farmers who only rented their lands are abandoning same, and will seek new plots in the province of Cordoba, where at present there is no grain tax. The collectors, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, are becoming more and more precipitous in their demands, and further bloodshed is feared. Until a complete change of party takes place in the Santa Fe province, and honest men are placed at the head of affairs, is there any chance of the tax being repealed.—*The Review, Buenos Aires.*

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Press* is informed that the federalists are abandoning Alegrete.

—The cartmen in S. Paulo are on a strike because of increased municipal taxes.

—A New York telegram of the 5th announces the appointment of Mr. David Burke as consul at Pernambuco.

—A telegram of the 9th inst. from Ushuahia states that 100 persons are reported to have been killed in the disturbances at Catalao, Goyaz.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that the garrisons of Rio Grande and Pelotas have been called to Porto Alegre to repress disturbances in the German and Italian colonies. Perhaps Castillos has been trying a little recruiting in the colonies.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Sunday publishes a telegram from Montevideo confirming the mutiny of the 6th battalion which has joined the federalists. It is also reported that the 12th battalion had mutinied.

—Complaints are coming in from various towns in the state of Rio de Janeiro as to the lack of guarantees for personal security. It is charged that the police are attacking people, invading their houses and committing all sorts of depredations.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has dissolved the *tribunal de relações*, and has appointed new judges. If the executive of a state can do this at pleasure, how is it possible to have an independent judiciary, and what assurance can citizens have of justice?

—The customs authorities at Santos, under orders from the police, apprehended and opened nine packages containing arms on Saturday last. They contained 180 revolvers and several magazine guns. They were addressed to D. Roque da Silva and came from New York.

—A telegram of the 7th inst. from Santa Catharina says that Col. Falcão, commander of the garrison, has asked to be placed on the retired list. The colonel, it appears, is affected at the conduct of the government in sending an independent command to the Santa Catharina border.

—A Castillista telegram of the 5th inst. says that Gen. Hippolyto has under his command 2,200 men under Pinheiro Machado, 4,000 under Col. Palha, 300 under Barão de Horoy and his own division of 2,500 men; total, 9,000. The great part of this force, of course, is composed of the recently organized state troops, called "patriotas," but the number is evidently exaggerated as other dispatches largely reduce these numbers.

—According to Montevideo telegrams published this morning the state forces under Gen. Lima and Senator Pinheiro Machado, which were marching upon Alegrete, are returning to Uruguay. The latter is encamped on the Itehy, asking for arms and horses. The federalists under Col. Salgado are said to be marching on Uruguay, and are now only six leagues from that city, at the Barra do Rio Quaraby, where they are receiving arms. At Livramento there has been an exchange of shots with the Uruguayan pickets, the Brazilians being accused of violating the frontier. It is reported that Gen. Telles has left Bagé with a considerable force, but his destination is unknown. Other telegrams state that the federalists have abandoned Alegrete, which has been occupied by Lima and Machado, but this is apparently a mistake.

—The deception practised on General Isidoro by Rafael Cabeza has been the cause of much excitement. When General Telles arrived at Livramento, a desire seized him to display his valor, so he called forth with 400 men to where the federal were stationed, but they were forced to retire, by a well-directed fire from the revolutionaries. Next morning, at an early hour, while it was still dark, Isidoro again marched forth with a larger body of troops, to where they believed the federal were encamped, and some 600 yards distant from the camp, which was rendered visible by large fires, the General harangued his corps, firmly believing that the federals were busy cooking their morning meat, and that he had them in his power. Isidoro then, after pouring a tremendous volley into the supposed encampment, charged sword in hand, only to find that the fires were dummies, and that the game had flown. But the best part of the joke was, that in the meantime Cabeza had managed to capture in the dark the horses of the republican army, as they were quietly grazing on the outskirts of Santa Anna, and having distributed them to the forces under his command, rode off in the direction of Alegrete, leaving the rebels on foot, with very long faces, and indeed a messenger had to be despatched post-haste to Paysandú, and two express trains were immediately sent with fresh mounts.—Montevideo correspondence of the *Times of Argentina*.

—The price of gas in Campinas is 518 reis per cubic metre.

—The Palmeiras plantation near Campinas was sold for 300,000\$.

—Recent telegrams state that Gen. Tavares now has artillery.

—According to telegraph, aduers yellow fever recently has broken out at Pernambuco.

—In the month of March there arrived at the port of Santos 9,679 immigrants.

—It is said that work on the projected port improvements at Santa Catharina will soon begin.

—A letter sent by post from Santos to Rio Claro on Dec. 12, reached its destination on March 30.

—On the 4th inst. the Pernambuco chamber of deputies passed its impeachment bill over the governor's veto.

—It is stated that nearly all the soldiers of the 3rd battalion of infantry at Bagé are unfit for duty on account of illness.

—The state legislature of São Paulo was formally opened on the 7th inst. The public departments of the state were closed in honor of the event.

—At the municipal election held in Santos on the 3rd inst. 700 voters went to the polls. Five opposition and three government candidates were elected.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. there were at that date 3,000 federalists at Quaraby, 1,000 at Alegrete and 2,500 under Gen. Tavares at Ushuahia.

—A Rivera telegram of the 6th says that 200 men of the Castillista force under Col. Palmas had gone over to the federalists with their arms and ammunition.

—The garrison of Uruguayana is said to be composed of 700 men, of whom 400 are regulars. The place is also defended by the gunboat *Vidal de Negriores*.

—Dr. Figueira de Mello telegraphs from Pará-iba do Sul that at 5 o'clock a.m. on the 5th inst. his office was blown up with dynamite bombs. This is probably a new method of deposition.

—The occupation of Quaraby by the federalists, which was reported here as our last issue was going to press, proves to have been correct. There was no fight, however, as the Castillistas had abandoned the place, removing all the arms and ammunition possible.

—The Bahia state legislature was opened on the 7th inst. In his message the governor reported the financial condition of the state to be excellent. The foreign debt of the state had been settled, revenues had increased and the budget of the past year showed a surplus.

—It is said that the regulars under General Telles, who marched from Bagé to Livramento and then back again, have suffered much from cold, being inadequately clothed, from dysentery and from other diseases. One of the battalions, which came from the north, is nearly useless at Bagé because of sickness. There have also been many desertions.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. from Montevideo the forces under General Tavares were at that date approaching Livramento, and these forces, it was stated, with those at Quaraby and some detached commands would form an army of 5,000. It was said that Mannlicher rifles, formerly intended for Chile, had recently been brought for the federalists at Buenos Aires.

—The popular commission appointed to solicit the resignation of the Nieborow intendenza, called on that body in the 6th inst. and presented its modest request. The president of the intendenza, Major Fróes, replied that neither he nor his colleagues would resign, as they are exercising their legal functions. The commission then withdrew and a manifesto was distributed stating the reasons why the intendenza should be deposed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of Bahia having called for tenders for the purchase of the Santa Amaro railway, the only bid made was that of Engineer Bahiana, which offered 200,000\$. The road, which cost the state government 2,000,000\$, is operated at a loss of 50,000\$ per annum.

—A popular meeting is to be held in Campinas, S. Paulo, for the purpose of asking the Mogyana company to make that city, instead of Resen, the starting point for the projected Santos extension. This will, if accepted, make the controversy with the English line more complicated.

—"We are informed," says the *Gazeta de Notícias* of today, "that a positive agreement has been made for the purchase of the Mogyana railway by the English company. The price is £2,000,000. The transaction, according to our informant, depends solely on the consent of the government to the indispensable transfer." We are inclined to believe that the *Gazeta's* informant has been drawing upon his imagination.

—At the station of Engenho Novo on the 7th inst. the conductor of an accommodation train had a dispute with five policemen who insisted on taking passage, although he had told them that he could not receive passengers at that station and that they should wait for the suburban train. In the midst of the dispute the conductor, pushed, it is said, by one of the policemen, fell from the car and was crushed by the train. Much excitement was caused by this occurrence and the police detachments along the railway were reinforced, it being reported that they would be attacked by brakemen and laborers.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The English colony at Pernambuco is considering the possibility of establishing a small hospital in that city.

—Mrs. Bueran-Hepburn has resigned her position as Matron of the Strangers' Hospital. The Hospital received two more trained nurses last month.

—Another death occurred from yellow fever at the Strangers' Hospital on the 6th. Mr. John Sawyer, steward of the str. *Etherly*, is this the third fatal case from that steamer.

—We learn that the London and Brazilian Bank has given 10,000\$ to the Hospital Sanitarium in São Paulo, which the English and American colony is engaged in building. This bank has been most liberal in its donations for this purpose. We trust that the other banks and companies will be equally liberal.

LOCAL NOTES

—If the next president must be a military man, what is the matter with Col. Malvino?

—The Peruvian minister, Dr. Guilherme Seoane, arrived here per *Potosi* on the 10th inst.

—We are requested to announce that there will be an English service in Petrópolis on Sunday next at 4 p. m.

—On the steamer *Jacca* there leaves to-morrow for Rio Grande do Sul 400 soldiers including the 32nd battalion of infantry.

—The sanitary authorities apprehended 50,000 green oranges in Safra at the Caiaubá market, which were destroyed.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the difficulty at Asuncion, Paraguay, has been settled by the dismissal of the police commissary.

—To-day's *Press* says that the police has arrested 11 foreigners accused of planning an attack on the Mint. The *Press* is evidently afflicted with a nightmare of foreigners.

—There died in this city on the 6th inst. the sister of a charity Marie Morete, who served as nurse in the military hospital and who was noted for her devotion to her duties. She was 80 years old.

—The prefect has vetoed a by-law just passed by the municipal council allowing the sale of fowls, vegetables, etc., without license, at three specified points in the city between the hours of 5 and 10 a.m.

—Gen. Moura, the minister of war, leaves to-morrow on the steamer *Jacca* for Rio Grande do Sul. During his absence Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, will have charge of his portfolio.

—It is stated that four 70 lb. Whitworth guns have been removed from the fortress of Santa Cruz and sent to Rio Grande do Sul, where they will be mounted at Pedras Brancas, a strategic point on Laguna das Patos, for the defence of Porto Alegre.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of today publishes the following burial statistics for the month of March compared with the same month in preceding years. The totals for the month were 2,503 in 1889, 1,522 in 1890, 2,429 in 1891, 3,279 in 1892 and 1,244 in 1893.

—The Botanical Garden tramway company organized a *festa* at Coqueirinha on Sunday for the benefit of itself and the Lyceu de Artes e Ofícios. Charitable undertakings of this description are of course mutually profitabie, but it will take a great many of them to rebuild the Lyceu.

—On the morning of the 9th a citizen thief was caught climbing over a wall into the street in Rue General Arceola, with two turkeys under his arm. Seeing the police, he dropped the turkeys and ran, and was fired upon by them. The police think they wounded him, but he escaped.

—The *Jornal* is assured that the minister of marine will propose to the government the immediate construction of 12 new naval vessels, viz.: 2 ironclads, 2 cruisers, 2 torpedo-cruisers and 6 ocean-going torpedo boats. It is sheer madness, of course, but military preparations are the fashion now-a-days, even in bankrupt states.

—The government has appointed Barão do Rio Branco, Brazilian consul at Liverpool, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Barão Aquim de Andrade, an envoy extraordinary to the United States on a special mission for the settlement of the Missions boundary question by arbitration. It is said that the new minister will go to Washington direct from Liverpool.

—Col. Malvino Reis, weary of military glory, has decided, it is said, to quit the tented field and turn to more peaceful avocations. His patriotism, however, does not permit him to abandon entirely the service of his country and consequently, after he has been placed on the retired list of the national guard, he will, if the vicars absolutely require him to take a seat in congress, graciously consent to command the applause of licensing senators.

—The minister of industry, Dr. Limpio de Abreu, says to-day's *Gazeta de Notícias*, has tendered his resignation. According to the *Gazeta*, the papers relating to the Rio Grande bar were given to another minister for consideration after Limpio de Abreu had declined the question. This offended the minister of industry and he accordingly tendered his resignation. It is our private opinion that the minister is rendering an important service to the country by this act.

—A little before midnight on the 7th inst. three burglars were discovered in a grocery store in Rue Marquês de S. Vicente, and an alarm was given. Four police officers pursued them and were fired upon by the thieves. A bystander by many citizens the pursuit was continued to a place called Barra do Tijucá where an exchange of shots resulted in the killing of one of the thieves and in the wounding of another. The third escaped, but was subsequently captured.

—It is said that the Italian minister has been instructed to revive the claim which Gen. Franzini has had against the Brazilian government for many years. The justice of this claim, in part if not for the whole amount specified, can not be questioned, as it is based on the arbitrary cancellation of a contract after a certain amount of money had been expended upon it. The least the government can do is to indemnify the claimant for the money expended, with interest to date.

—The *Itabuna* which leaves for Rio Grande tomorrow is taking down a large quantity of munitions, etc.

—It is announced that the report of the postal department for 1892 has been placed in the minister's hands.

—On the 6th 21 cadets and 101 soldiers arrived here from the north on the coasting steamer *Mandos* en route for Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Companhia Geral de Seguros Aliança has asked for a police investigation into the cause of the fire at 89 Rua do Lavradio.

—Urbano Duarte says that every nation has itsmania and that that of the Brazilians is to invent a successful method of steering balloons.

—It is said that the *tribunal de contas* has thrown out a very large expenditure made by the minister of war. In that case, whose is the loss?

—The director of the Botanical Garden reports 3,248 visitors during the month of March, which makes a total of 9,133 for the quarter ending the 31st ult.

—Conde Sebastião do Pinho has asked for a minutioum of the year for meeting his pecuniary obligations. Where is all the money he received for organizing *lúguus* companies?

—The prefect has vetoed another measure passed by the municipal council for the partial paving of certain streets and the ornamentation and improvement of the Praça Quinze de Novembro.

—The coasting steamer *Olinda* left for Victoria on the 6th for the purpose of bringing the 32nd battalion of infantry, which arrived here Saturday afternoon. The battalion comprises 320 men.

—It is stated that Visconde de Pelotas, in his interview with President Floriano Peixoto, suggested in the latter the expedience of sending a confidential agent to Rio Grande to induce *Júlio* Castilhos to resign.

—Constancio Alves, the witty writer of the *Diário da Índia* in the *Jornal do Brasil*, has resigned his position on the editorial staff of that paper. It is reported that he has accepted an offer for writing for the *Jornal do Comércio*.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 6th inst., says that Júlio de Castilhos will obtain leave of absence on account of his health. It certainly does look as though it would be good for Júlio's health to be absent from Rio Grande for a time.

—It is stated that, at the instance of Congressmen Belchior de Melo Mendonça, Drs. Bernardino de Campos and Alfredo Ellis will call a meeting of their friends for the purpose of interceding between the *lúguus* in Rio Grande do Sul.

—According to Conde Sebastião do Pinho his liabilities amount to 25,142,832\$304 and his assets to \$9,001,164\$905, viz.: real estate, 4,926,149\$089; mortgages, 4,402,000\$; shares and debentures, 44,280,662\$357; accounts current, 28,193,993\$082.

—Col. Oliveira Salgado has addressed a letter to President Floriano Peixoto declaring that he throws up his command in the army and goes to Rio Grande to join the federalists. A late telegram reports him to be at Quaraby, where is said he will be given the command of a division.

—Reports have recently been persistently circulated of an attempt at pacification in Rio Grande do Sul. According to one account Baio do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, will go in person to Rio Grande for that purpose; according to another Gens. Leite de Castro and Xavier da Camara will be sent there.

—Another poor fellow died in the Misericordia on the 5th, who entered the hospital a short time ago with a smashed foot. The authorities are still silent and dumb in regard to the state of things in that important establishment, where even the slightest surgical operation seems to be attended by fatal consequences.

—Senhor Aristides complains that Sebastian dangers threaten the country on all sides and that even revolutionaries are contributing against their will to the overthrow of republican institutions. Fortunately, if the senator will examine the matter carefully, he will discover that no one is contributing to its more than himself.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 6th inst., relates that the Castillistas were defeated at S. Sebastião and S. Eugenio. It also relates that 120 soldiers of the 5th battalion had mutinied and that the federalists had captured at Quaraby large quantities of arms and ammunition. The *Diário*'s details, however, must be accepted with a grain of salt.

—It is announced that the electric balloon invented by Augusto Maranha will be tried on the 24th inst., on which occasion it will make a trip to Santos with 5 passengers. The balloon was built in Paris, is cigar-shaped, 52 metres long by 12 metres greatest diameter. The electric motor for running the air screw weighs only 134 kilos.

—Four burglars were detected in their work in Rua São Luiz Gonzaga on the morning of the 7th, and were pursued by several special police agents. They took refuge on Pedregulho hill, where several shots were exchanged between them and the police. One of the thieves, José Martins, Rodrigues, was wounded and captured, the others escaping.

—The best thing about the *tribunal de contas* is its opposition to unauthorized expenditures, but unfortunately the money is not infrequently expended before its opinion is asked. It is to be noted that Aristides and those of his school condone this position of the *tribunal*, because it ties the hands of the government. If those hands could have been freed long ago the country would be the richer for it to-day.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 8th, 1893

GOVERNMENT BONDS

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest Payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
123,057,000	Jan.—July	4	Apolices	\$200—1,000	1,014,800	1,014,800—1,016
105,100	Quarterly	4	do gold	1,000—1,000	1,075,000	1,074,000—1,075
119,600	Jan.—July	4	6 Gold Loan 1853	1,000	1,540,000	1,540,000—1,540
100,000	Jan.—Oct.	4	do	1,000	1,720,000	1,720,000—1,720
138,300,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1859	1,000	1,540,000	1,540,000—1,540
138,300,000	do	4	1859	500—1,000	1,550,000	1,550,000—1,550
5,950,800	Jan.—July	4	State of Rio de Janeiro	500—200	925,000	925,000—925

DEBENTURES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotatio-
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	196\$	
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos and Carangola.....	200	195	
.....	.....	.....	Geia do Brazil.....	111.5	4	
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	Guarapari.....	230	192	
1,515,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Juire de Para and Piana.....	200	188	
1,049,610	do	5	Leopoldina.....	200	180	
.....	.....	.....	Ilo gold.....	650	600	
5,000,000	July	5	.....	650	104,500	
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Queimada Minas.....	200	200	
1,135,000	Jan.—July	5	Sapucaia.....	200	192	
1,303,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isidro do Rio Poco.....	200	53	
1,371,000	Jan.—July	6	Ilo gold.....	650	410	
1,030,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sousaiana.....	100	67	
1,177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	Ilo gehl.....	650	700	
293,000	Jan.—July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	
TRAMWAYS.						
679,700	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense.....	620	90	
451,000	do	7	Cario-Urbanos.....	500	490	
771,000	do	7	.....	100	101	
21,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambucu.....	200	192	
220,600	Jan.—July	6½	Villa Isabel.....	200	193	
SHIPPING.						
1,200,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	140	
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES.						
893,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Fazenda.....	200	150	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamão.....	200	180	
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	169	
MILLS.						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	200	
300,400	May—Nov.	7	Ameixia Fábric.....	200	70	
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	203	
1,301,000	May—Nov.	7	Caíçara.....	200	203	
499,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial.....	200	200	
972,000	do	7	Conselho Industrial.....	200	192	
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Manufac. Fábric Fluminense.....	200	210	
1,392,000	do	7	Petrobrás.....	200	200	
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Prog. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	200	
308,000	Jan.—July	7	Rink.....	200	195	
2,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	S. Christovão.....	200	100	
367,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Francisco de Alemanha.....	200	100	
1,675,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	200	106	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
4,337,300	Jan.—July	6	Agência do Ribeirão Pinto.....	620	160	
2,826,300	do	7	Banco de Vilação do Brasil.....	100	10	
6,056,000	.....	7	Banco Crédito Móvel, consols.....	300	30	
985,000	.....	7	Brazil Agrícola.....	200	193	
5,652,000	Jan.—July	5	Européen de Obras Públicas.....	620	50	
25,600,000	do	7	.....	200	200	
1,300,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura Ind. & Coloniz.....	620	150	
6,000,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Oleos.....	200	210	
14,800,000	Jan.—July	7	Sauamento do Rio.....	620	210	
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	100	

SHIPPING

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Newest value	Last sale	Closing quotient
600,000	600,000	Carica	30000-Aug. 92	100 \$	210000	—
38,000,000	58,000,000	Lloyd Brasileiro	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	Nac. Navegacao Costeira	—	160	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	Note e Sels.	12.45000-Jan. 91	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE

Capital	Capital fund up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal value	Lust rate	Closing quartral
4,000,000	210,000	70,667	Allianzca	1,500	200	2,000	— 15%
3,000,000	75,000	51,369	Anges Financiere	1,000	200	9,500	—
2,000,000	50,000	50,272	Atibainh	1,000	93	10	9,500
2,000,000	40,000	—	Banung	1,000	93	20	10,000
7,500,000	3,000,000	464	Brasil Federal	4	40	—	—
4,000,000	200,000	170,000	Confianca	2,000	20	11,000	—
4,000,000	50,000	379,000	Finlade	10,000	93	125	18,000
2,000,000	25,000	250,000	Finlade	10,000	93	125	135,000
2,000,000	20,000	71,000	Genial	4	20	60	40,000
2,000,000	200,000	1,753	Indenzedon	1,000	93	20	17,000
8,000,000	400,000	50,000	Integridade	6	93	100	60,000
1,000,000	100,000	15,447	Levalde	500	93	10	9,000
5,000,000	750,000	145,000	Presidente	3	30	37,000	— 10
1,000,000	1,000,000	37,735	Prudential	100	93	20	20,000
2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Unio Com. do	100	93	20	17,000
2,000,000	700,000	1,443	Urutaiach	1,000	93	20	7,000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital fund up	Reserve final	Companhias	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	...	Alagoana	...	40\$	52500	.....
1,500,000	320,000	...	Caia Rio	...	40	43 000	.....
2,000,000	200,000	...	Cataguases	20	100	100	.....
2,000,000	60,000,000	...	German Brazil	70	1000	1000	.....
10,000,000	5,000,000	...	...	200	1 500	1 500	1 800
10,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jerônimo	25	5 000	.....	.....
10,000,000	5,000,000	...	Munimambó	50	120 000	120 000	120 000
10,000,000	8,000,000	...	Niterói e Rio Branco	40	100	100	100
10,000,000	2,400,000	...	Nova Friburgo e S. Paulo	70	7 000	7 000	7 000
10,000,000	6,700,000	2,210,718	Oeste de Minas	200	20 000	20 000	23 000 - 24 000
8,000,000	11,073,750	...	...	75	13 000	13 000	13 000
8,000,000	1,600,000	...	Paraná	65	45 000	45 000	45 000
8,000,000	1,000,000	...	Pequena e Ataxi	40	1 500	1 500	1 500
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Quidimbo	100	80 000	80 000	80 000
3,000,000	900,000	...	Tijucas	100	20 000	20 000	20 000
70,000,000	...	...	União Sorocabana	6 ½	100	100	100
1,500,000	1,180,173	32,932	...	100	34 000	34 000	34 000
3,000,000	500,000	...	União São Paulo	6 ½	100	100	100
9,000,000	42,000,000	...	Vassouras e Faz do Alves	40	16 000	16 000	16 000
5,000,000	5,000,000\$	...	Vila Franca Sapechá, -	200	13 500	13 500	13 500 - 14 50
1,200,000	...	...	TRAMWAYS	200\$	200\$000	200\$000	200\$000
2,000,000	12,000,000	...	Caricóa	14 800\$	July 91	...	.....
2,000,000	12,000,000	...	Cercadinho (and hotel)	3 000	July 91	175 000	175 000 - 175 000
1,500,000	8,000,000	8,186	Jardim Botânico	300	July 91	120 000	120 000
1,500,000	5,000,000	550	Chácara das Flores	200	July 91	210 000	200 000 - 210 000
3,820,000	3,600,000	...	Vila Isabel	100	July 91	200 000	200 000

BANKS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate per cent	Bank	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quadrature
15,827,000	Jan.—July 10,000,000	6	Credito Real do Brasil...	100\$	51 0	53 0
10,000,000	do. do.	5	do. gold.....	100\$	91 000	91 000
6,761,800	Apr. — Oct.	5	do. do.	100\$	42 0	42 0
8,000	....	7	Central Brasil e International	100	75 0	75 0
6,137,000	....	5	Rep. dos Estados Unidos...	100	82 0	82 0
5,000,000	....	5	do. gold.....	100	100	100
10,283,500	May—Nov. Jan.—Jul.	6	Petral...	100	61 0	61 0
		6	União Agricola do Brasil ..	100	81 0	81 0
		6	União S. Paulo.....	100	..	..

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Number of shares	Last sale	Closing quotation
6,000,000	6,000,000	415,239	Allianca	16,000—Jan 91	2 1/8	317,000	
1,500,000	810,000	131,51	Amazônia Fábric.	12,000—Feb 91	110	—	25,000—
3,000,000	3,000,000	852,58	Brazil Industrial	12,000—Feb 91	110	—	22,000—
3,000,000	3,000,000	309,00	562	Braziléria	8,000—Aug 91	910	20,000
3,600,000	3,000,000	531,79	Carneiro	—Jan 91	210	220,000	
3,600,000	3,000,000	241,000	Centro Industrial	12,000—Jan 91	111	451,000	
2,100,000	710,000	—	Coronel	—	211	125,000	
600,000	200,000	—	DI, Israél	3,100—July 91	111	125,000	
1,600,000	1,600,000	19,62	Industrial Minas	12,000—Aug 91	910	290,000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Monte Alegre Mineração	—	200	215,000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Patrulhão	9,000—July 91	200	140,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,322	Progresso Ind. de Brasil	9,000—July 91	110	130,000	10,000—
3,200,000	3,200,000	137,017	S. J. Jardim	14,000—July 91	210	210,000	
35,000,000	30,000,000	—	— do 2 sec. —	—	100	7,000	
850,000	800,000	26,770	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—Jan 91	100	130,000	
10,000,000	4,115,110	—	Único Industrial S. Sebastião	3,400—July 91	100	150,000	

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$8,000,000	2,400,000	...	Agricola de Paranapanema,	\$3000 - July 91	60 \$	60,1000	-----
5,000,000	2,400,000	...	Acabadora Rio-Parana	10 " " July 91	100	100,000	-----
7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Caixa e Vias Fluminenses	4,000 " " July 91	200	22,000	-----
7,750,000	7,68,400	20,000	Carnegie-Union	1 " " Jan 92	210	20,000	-----
6,000,000	2,400,000	16,936	Centro do Brasil	4,000 " " Jan 92	80	43,000	-----
10,000,000	4,000,000	36,832	Correia Brasileira	10 " " Jan 92	100	10,000	-----
6,000,000	4,000,000	6,000	Correia e Filhos Publicas	15 " " Sept 91	200	19,000	-----
20,000,000	4,000,000	...	Empresas Fluminenses	2 " " Sept 91	150	15,000	-----
12,000,000	12,000,000	453,537	Industrial do Brasil	1 " " Feb 92	200	20,000	-----
50,000,000	50,000,000	...	Meleiros	4,500 " " July 91	33,333	33,333	120,000
20,000,000	10,000,000	...	do Rio	1 " " Jan 92	100	20,000	34,500
3,000,000	3,000,000	...	do Vale do Pará	---	100	20,000	-----
5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Metropolitana	---	50	50,000	-----
10,000,000	10,000,000	52,250	Centro de Fábricas e Fábras	---	200	20,000	-----
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,480	Nacional de Obras	5,000 " " Jan 92	140	20,000	13,000
11,500,000	11,200,000	...	Navegantes	---	35	100	-----
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Novo Brasil	3,500 " " July 91	200	9,000	19,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Olaria Hidráulica do Brasil	12,000 " " July 91	40	10,000	-----
20,000,000	20,000,000	21,805	Porto do Rio	3,500 " " July 91	35	20,000	-----
10,000,000	2,500,000	...	Saneac	12,000 " " July 91	100	15,000	-----
F,000,000	4,000,000	...	Serviços Marítimos	13,500 " " July 91	30	30,000	-----
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torres Brasileira	5,000 " " Jan 92	20	47,000	16,000
20,000,000	20,000,000	...	União dos Bons do Brasil	4,000 " " July 91	200	20,000	49,000

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